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AUG 27 1977

# CIA Phone Listing Has a Curious Ring

By Michael Unger

The listing in the current Manhattan telephone book seems innocuous enough: "Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology Inc., 71-58 Austin St., Forest Hills, BO 8-4500."

The society, knowledgeable congressional sources now say, was one of the Central Intelligence Agency's major "fronts" that funneled millions of dollars to university scientists for mind-control experiments, some on unknowing subjects, during the 1950s and 1960s.

Operating out of apartment 207 in a four-story walkup near the West Side Tennis Club, the society was one of two or three top CIA conduits directing behavior-control and brainwashing research using LSD and other drugs under the code name MK-ULTRA, the sources said. The mind-control experiments and the CIA cover agencies that ran them are now the subject of a congressional investigation, as well as the concern of a number of the nation's most prestigious universities such as Harvard, Columbia, Princeton, MIT, Stanford, Ohio State, Pennsylvania, Penn State, Maryland, Georgetown, George Washington and Rutgers, where the CIA has said some of the research was conducted.

The society with the benevolent-sounding name supposedly was disbanded in 1965, the sources said, after changing its name to the Human Ecology Fund and moving first to Manhattan and then to Washington.

But why does an organization that is no longer supposed to exist have a current listing in the white pages of the Manhattan directory? That's a mystery to everybody—including some of the people formerly associated with the society.

"It comes as a great shock, I didn't know that," said Dr. Lawrence B. Hinkle Jr. of New Canaan, Conn., who said last night that he and some associates at Cornell University Medical Center had helped to found the society "in 1953-54 at the request of Mr. Dulles and other senior officials of the federal government" to study legitimate brainwashing techniques.

In an interview yesterday, Hinkle said that toward the end of the Korean War, the late CIA director Allen W. Dulles had become concerned that the Chinese and Russians had discovered highly-developed brainwashing techniques. Dulles asked a friend at Cornell, the late Dr. Harold Wolff, to ask his associates, including Hinkle, to conduct research on brainwashing.

"No drug experiments were ever done at Cornell or New York Hospital," Hinkle said. "We had no part in the whole drug business. Dr. Wolff, who died in 1962, was the senior man. The society was a corporation organized at the request of Mr. Dulles and his people in order to protect their identity. The CIA started it. This corporation belonged to the federal government from the very beginning. Harold Wolff and I already had a human ecology program at New York Hospital, and we were going to get this extra money. So I told him why not have a Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology? That is why it got its name. If I had known that Rachel Carson was going to write 'Silent Spring' [which popularized the word ecology and triggered the environmental movement] I would have thought

of a different term." In 1956, Hinkle said, he and his colleagues finished their brainwashing studies and they were published in the Congressional Record. "As far as we were concerned our job was done." Then, Hinkle said, an Air Force colonel, James L. Monroe, "came aboard as executive director about the time of the Hungarian Revolution. When the proposal was made to send Jim Monroe up and organize this thing in a different way, there was very serious objection on our part at Cornell because it cast all sorts of doubts on very serious research. It was suggested to us that it would be a desirable thing if this mechanism that had been set up [the society] would be used to mobilize other scientific resources in support of the CIA. At this point I and others demurred. These people were involved in all sorts of things, so we just quietly resigned."

"Now, Harold Wolff had a commitment to this, a personal one [Dulles], and he remained. They moved to Forest Hills, and I remember visiting there, and I knew Jim Monroe and these people."

One of the people he remembers seeing there is Estelle Brodsky, who still lives in an apartment at 71-50 Austin St. in Forest Hills close to where the society was located at 71-58. The buildings are owned by the same company, according to the superintendent of both buildings. "I was about 18 at the time," Mrs. Brodsky said, "and at \$75 a week, who were they going to hire?"

THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)  
24 August 1977

ARTICLE APPEARED  
ON PAGE B-2

## At an Orfila Reception, the Subjects Are the CIA and Spies, Sun and Surgery

Betty Beale

### EXCERPT

At Alejandro Orfila's reception last evening, a former high CIA official was explaining why the agency got involved in mind-control tests on human beings.

When American prisoners in Korea and captured agents in Russia made anti-U.S. statements, he said, Allen Dulles, then CIA director, "told the boys to go and find out how human beings could be manipulated or forced to confess to things they hadn't done. Were they being hypnotized, drugged or what? What training could we give to protect our men against such experimenting?"

"As far as I know, nobody has turned up in any of these cases yet who was not briefed fully on the consequences and voluntarily accepted participation," he said.

FRONT PAGE

WASHINGTON POST

18 August 1977  
STATINTL

# 3 Area Colleges Used by CIA in Behavior Testing

By Bill Richards and John Jacobs  
Washington Post Staff Writers

The Central Intelligence Agency used the University of Maryland and George Washington University for some of its top secret MKULTRA experiments in behavior control in the 1950s and 1960s, the agency has informed both universities.

The CIA also officially informed Georgetown University that it had sheltered some of the MKULTRA experiments. Georgetown's part in the project had been previously reported but not officially confirmed.

The three local universities were among 80 private and public institutions told in the past few days they had played parts—some wittingly, some not—in the MKULTRA tests.

In a related development, the CIA yesterday made public under the Freedom of Information Act an additional 1,760 pages of documents pertaining to MKULTRA behavior control experiments.

These documents show that many high-ranking agency officials knew and approved at least the Georgetown part of the mind control program, including then-CIA Director Allen Dulles and senior aides Richard M. Bissell Jr., C. P. Cabell, Lyman Kirkpatrick, Lawrence Houston and Richard Helms. Helms later became CIA director.

The documents show that among things tested at Georgetown were substances to promote "illogical thinking and impulsiveness to the point where the recipient would be discredited in public," and substances to promote and prevent "the intoxicating effect of alcohol."

Another reference in the documents is to "substances which will produce 'pure' euphoria with no subsequent let-down," a type of permanent high.

The agency was also interested in "a knockout pill which can surreptitiously be administered in drinks, food, cigarettes, as an aerosol," to provide a "maximum of amnesia," and a substance, also to be administered surreptitiously, that would make it "impossible for a man to perform any physical activity whatsoever."

The documents also referred to tests of a "knockout" drug on terminally ill cancer patients at Georgetown.

The documents say the university administration was to be "totally unwitting" of CIA sponsorship of the assorted mind control experiments.

A CIA spokesman said yesterday that the agency had located all but six of the 80 institutions and companies involved in MKULTRA. "The others no longer exist," said the spokesman, who declined to give the names of any of the institutions or firms involved.

None of the three Washington-area universities notified could themselves supply details of the types of MKULTRA experiments in which they were involved. However, spokesmen for all three said they would take advantage of a CIA offer to supply additional details on request.

In its letter to University of Maryland President Wilton H. Elkins, which arrived last Friday, the CIA said: "While we recognize this may be unwelcome news we believe we have an obligation to advise you of this fact [MKULTRA participation] so that you may initiate such action as you deem necessary to protect the interests of your university."

In the letters of notification, the CIA noted that in some cases the MKULTRA institutions were aware of their participation in the program and had been while the experiments were taking place.

Elkins, who has headed Maryland since 1954, declined to comment yesterday on whether he knew of the MKULTRA experiments. Lloyd H. Elliott, who has headed George Washington since 1965, could not be

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poenaed to testify Sept. 8 before a  
Senate subcommittee investigating  
the MKULTRA program.

A long description of the proposed Georgetown facility suggested that "human patients and volunteers" would be available for experimental purposes. It said the agency could "recruit new scientific personnel" at the medical center, because agents working under cover there would be in daily contact with "the graduate school." The identity of the school was censored in the documents.

To further its interest in producing stress through chemical means, the CIA also proposed studying chemical agents on "advanced cancer patients." These means included a "K" or knock-out drug, which one memo-writer described as a "good Mickey Finn."

Another MK-ULTRA project sought to understand "toxic delirium, uremic coma and cerebral toxicity from poisoning." Toward that end, chemical compounds were administered to cancer patients and to at least four diabetic patients, with plans for more tests to "study the effect on mental func-

# C.I.A. Mind Probes Now More Benign

By JOSEPH B. TREASTER

**W**ASHINGTON — There seemed to be nothing the Central Intelligence Agency had not considered: Lobotomies, powerful drugs, hypnosis, mental telepathy, deprivation of sleep and food, subliminal suggestion, isolation, ultra-sonic sound, flashing stroboscopic lights. The agency even consulted magicians and employed prostitutes.

But nothing gave the agency the formula it sought for creating its own Manchurian candidate. And, last week, under attack again for having violated ethical norms in their psychological experiments, agency officials maintained that they were through tampering with the human mind. They hastened to add, however, that they had not abandoned the aspect of their 25-year exploration into the world of psychiatry that was perhaps the most benign and may have been the only blossom in a rank garden: The construction of elaborate personality profiles of employees in sensitive jobs, potential agents and international military and political figures.

"The work we're doing now does not involve attempts to modify behavior," Admiral Stansfield Turner, the director of the agency, told a Senate hearing last week. "It involves studying it." He said that "the kind of thing we're interested in is what will motivate a man to become an agent of the United States in a very difficult situation. We have to be familiar with the attitudes and responses of people we approach to become our spies."

Intelligence officials call these psychological studies "personality assessment." Potential spies are indeed as-

sessed, but the sweep of the program is much greater than the admiral suggested. The agency has developed "personality assessments" of Fidel Castro and the late Che Guevara, Mao Tse-tung and his successors, the leaders of the Kremlin and the chiefs of state of most of the nations regarded as allies of the United States. "You do it on friends and enemies alike," said one intelligence specialist, "because you can never know when someone's going to switch." When the President of the United States goes to meetings abroad, he is armed with assessments of the officials he will confront, as were members of the United States negotiating team at the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty talks.

At times the assessment program has overstepped the bounds of the agency's charter, which forbids operations directed against Americans inside the United States. The agency ordered a personality study of Daniel Ellsberg when he was awaiting trial for allegedly having given the Pentagon Papers to The New York Times. An assessment was done also of Mr. Ellsberg's lawyer, Leonard Boudin. E. Howard Hunt, a former intelligence agent who was jailed for his part in the Watergate break-in, burglarized the files of Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist to get material for the assessment.

A personality assessment is simply a guide to an individual's behavior. It describes his weaknesses and strengths, predicts actions and reactions, and suggests how he can be influenced. The psychologist preparing an assessment for the agency asks: What are the person's principles? His habits? Is he a drinker, a woman-chaser, a reader, a jogger, a hockey fan, a chess player, a chain-smoker, a dog lover, a Sunday morning gardener? Who are his friends? Where is he from? Who was his father?

Usually the psychologist is unable to interview the subject. So he works with photographs and reports provided by agents and other Government employees and informants, published materials, and official records. Whenever possible the psychologist likes to have a tape-recording of his subject's voice to analyze.

Personality assessment in one form or another is as old as the intelligence profession. But it received increased emphasis in the early 1950's from Allen W. Dulles, then the director of the agency. Mr. Dulles had sought neurological treatment for his son, who had been seriously injured in Korea. He went to see Dr. Harold G. Wolfe, a New York neurologist. Mr. Dulles became interested in research Dr. Wolfe was doing on indoctrination by the Chinese of American pilots captured during the Korean War. Before

long, Dr. Wolfe, at the behest of the agency, had set up the Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology at the Cornell Medical Center in New York. The society became an important mechanism for funding a number of agency studies directed at manipulating human behavior.

The Department of Sociology at Rutgers University was paid to conduct a study of Hungarian refugees. Dr. D. Ewen Cameron of McGill University in Montreal got a grant to explore "the effects of repeated verbal signals upon human behavior." There was an LSD experiment conducted by a team of social and medical scientists at the Massachusetts Mental Health Center in Boston. The Educational Testing Service of Princeton, N.J., which conducts the National College Board and Graduate Record Examinations, received funds to investigate the relationship between two broad

theories of personality.

When the society was disbanded in 1965, Col. James L. Monroe, a psychologist who had been a senior intelligence official, and several others joined another agency-backed organization called "Psychological Assessments Inc." After Psychological Assessments closed its doors a few years ago, Colonel Monroe moved to Texas and set up a firm that prepared studies for business and industry. The colonel said recently that he hoped the agency had benefited from some of his research. "If they're going to make judgments about foreign powers," he said, "they've got to know about how people function."

Joseph B. Treaster is a reporter for The New York Times.

Org 1 Society for the Investigation of Human Ecology  
Org 1 Rutgers Univ. Testing Service

# PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS USED IN C.I.A. EFFORT TO CONTROL BEHAVIOR

## 25-YEAR, \$25 MILLION PROGRAM

### New Information About Funding and Operations Disclosed by Documents and Interviews

(This article was the work of an investigative reporting team consisting of John M. Crewdson, Nicholas M. Horrock, Boyce Rensberger, Jo Thomas and Joseph B. Treaster. It was written by Mr. Horrock.)

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 — Several prominent medical research institutions and Government hospitals in the United States and Canada were involved in a secret, 25-year, \$25-million effort by the Central Intelligence Agency to learn how to control the human mind.

The existence of the agency's investigations into behavior and thought control was previously known. But through access to 2,000 C.I.A. documents and wide-ranging interviews, a group of New York Times reporters has developed new information about the cost of the program, the range of its penetration into prestigious research centers, the identities of some institutions, the secret funding conduits of the agency and the concerns about the program expressed by some scientists.

The original research was spurred by the conviction—later proved unfounded—that the Russians and Chinese had developed brainwashing and mind-control devices. But the C.I.A. quickly turned to seeking an offensive use for behavior control. It sought to crack the mental defenses of enemy agents—to be able to program them and its own operatives to carry out any mission even against their will and "against such fundamental laws of nature as self-preservation."

Through its channels, private medical institutions of these, the Medical Research Service is still active. The investigation was disbanded in one report. Foundation, Bowers, director there was a conduit for

The C.I.A. under the other, Government access to military control, experimental servi

By the early 1950's, the discomfortable 1957 report noted that added difficulties and experiments considered and in some cases, the re

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the Federal penitentiary in Atlanta and the Bordentown Reformatory in New Jersey between 1955 and 1964. He was paid \$25,000 a year through the Geschikter Foundation, he said in a telephoned interview.

The Geschikter Foundation contributed to the construction of a \$3 million building at Georgetown University Medical School in Washington, D.C. Newly discovered records indicate that the C.I.A. wanted to "establish at an appropriate university" a forensic medicine department so the project, "and allied agency needs could thus be served with complete control, legal performance, and appropriate health on Wednesday. He is expected to disclose that the C.I.A. paid for tests of a "knockout" drug on unwitting terminal cancer patients.

received that only a fragmentary picture emerged of the extent to which the agency was engaged in behavior control research.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the Director of Central Intelligence, announced two weeks ago that seven cases of records containing some 5,000 pages of documents pertaining to these projects had been discovered in the agency's archives. He said they had been overlooked in 1975 and 1976.

He will testify on the contents of these newly discovered records before a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Subcommittee on Health on Wednesday. He is expected to disclose that the C.I.A. paid for tests of a "knockout" drug on unwitting terminal cancer patients.

2 August 1977

# Mind-Control Studies Had O. of Mindszenty

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—In the summer of 1977, it may be difficult for Americans to comprehend the frame of mind of the men who nearly 30 years earlier started the Central Intelligence Agency's effort to manipulate human behavior.

As some of the former high-ranking C.I.A. men recall now, they had looked into the vacant eyes of Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty at his treason trial in Budapest in 1949 and had been horrified.

They had been convinced that his confession had been wrung from him while he was either under the influence of some mysterious mind-bending drug or that he was standing before the dock in a post-hypnotic trance. The sight touched off memories of earlier "show trials" in the Soviet Union.

The C.I.A. leaders were certain the Communists had embarked on a campaign to control men's minds and they were determined to find a defense, setting out in earnest the next year—1950—with Project Bluebird, which evolved into Project Artichoke, then became MK-ULTRA-MK-DELTA. With each code name change, they broadened their sweep, until there remained virtually no avenue of human behavior control they were not exploring.

## Fears Seemingly Confirmed

Subsequent developments seemed to confirm their fears: The arrest in Germany of two Soviet agents armed with identical plastic cylinders containing hypodermic needles, said to cause a victim "to become amenable to the will of his captor." Then, the startling confessions of downed American airmen to false charges of carrying out germ warfare against North Korea.

A short time later, however, in 1953, a high level military study group determined that events had not been what they seemed. Neither the Russians nor anyone else had devised a means of turning men into robots and there was "little threat, if any, to national security."

The intelligence community rationalized: They would go ahead anyway, against the chance that the Communists might some day live up to their dread. Furthermore, they saw great potential in developing these tools for their own offensive use.

There was an "urgent need," the C.I.A. and other intelligence agencies argued, to develop "effective and practical techniques" to "render an individual subservient to an imposed will or control."

The C.I.A. men, who led the way, enlisting the support of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, the Departments of Agriculture, Health, Education and Welfare and several other agencies, acknowledged among themselves that much of what they were setting out to do was "unethical," bordering on the "unethical," but they were repugnant to the American people. So they made certain that these activities were tightly held, known only to the

director, Allen W. Dulles, and a handful of operatives and high-ranking aides.

"Precautions must be taken," one agency official wrote in an internal memo, "not only to protect the operation from exposure to enemy forces, but also to conceal these activities from the American public in general," adding that this information "would have serious repercussions in political and diplomatic circles and would be detrimental to the accomplishment [of the agency's] mission."

Fragmentary accounts of the C.I.A.'s efforts to control men's minds have been published in the past. But a far more comprehensive picture has emerged from a study of more than 2,000 pages of freshly released agency documents and an investigation by a team of New York Times reporters.

The behavior control, undertaken by men who presumably saw themselves as sincere and patriotic, takes on in retrospect the appearance of a bizarre grope into the world of science fiction. The C.I.A. investigators let their imaginations run: Was there a way to dissolve the Berlin Wall? What about a knockout drug that could incapacitate an entire building full of people? A pill that would make a drunk man sober; a way to manufacture food that looked and tasted normal but, when eaten, would create "confusion-anxiety-fear."

## Rubber From Mushrooms?

One long discussion focused on whether rubber could be produced from mushrooms. Another on whether water witching could locate an enemy submarine.

They worked on ways to achieve the "controlled production" of headaches and they wanted to reduce a man to a be-e-ar-ches; twitches, jerks and staggers, wildered, self-doubting mass to "subvert his principles," a C.I.A. document said. They wanted to direct him in ways that "may vary from rationalizing a disloyal act to the construction of a new person."

One of their longest running goals was to develop a way to induce amnesia. They wanted to be able to interrogate enemy espionage agents in such a way that neither the agents nor their superiors would know they had been compromised, and they wanted to be able to wipe clean the memories of their own agents after certain missions and, especially, when they were going into retirement.

They were interested in simple destruction, too. As with the other business that made amnesia so attractive, they wanted to be able to get away with murder without leaving a trace.

## An Expert's Suggestions

One apparent medical or scientific expert, whose identity has been deleted from the documents, suggested that the in a small, air-tight room with a chunk of dry ice, giving off suffocating carbon dioxide gas. He also proposed reducing

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In attempts to develop ways to administer lethal and mind-altering drugs surreptitiously through clothing as thick as a leather jacket, they tried out small spray guns and pencil-like injectors.

They conducted interviews with scientists and doctors and members of other intelligence agencies around the world. They studied the writing of the psychologist who worked with Adolf Hitler, wondered about the use of the "occult" and of "black psychiatry," and of course pored over their own stream of intelligence data.

There was on agent's report of a "confession gang" that had arrived in Shanghai, and, without the use of "old-fashioned torture or drugs," could obtain "any confession they desire." In one case, the report from China went, "the prisoner was not allowed to close his eyes for 26 days."

Most of the ideas the C.I.A. considered never got off the drawing board. For a few years in the early 1950's, though, the agency had one or two "special interrogation" teams that went on operational missions in Europe and Asia. A team was supposed to consist of a psychiatrist, a hypnotist and an interrogator and was to elicit information through the use of drugs and hypnotism.

In actual practice, the size of the teams and the procedure they followed varied. In one series of interrogations in Europe, for example, they employed neither hypnotism nor a combination of drugs and hypnotism—the very essence "of special interrogation" at the time—because the psychiatrist was in a hurry to resume an interrupted vacation and no hypnotist was available.

## 11 Days of Questioning

Working in the basement of a suburban home, guarded at times by armed military police in civilian clothes, the team questioned three European espionage agents who had been working for the C.I.A. "behind the Iron Curtain" and whose loyalty had become suspect.

Over 11 days, the three agents were individually given intravenous injections of an unidentified drug—possibly sodium pentathal—then engaged by the interrogator and the psychiatrist in fantasies.

The team decided that all three agents had responded to questions truthfully and should be continued in operational use. But they reported in the document that one of the agents who had resisted the effects of the drugs and later disappointed them by making reference to the "solution" that was injected, thus giving no indication of "amnesia," seemed a "poor operational type."

continued